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#### Congress.

The statement made yesterday that the Republicans of the Fifteenth Congress district in this city will nominate ELIAS GOODMAN for Congress puts a question to the Democrats that must be answered | may probably be trusted to know when he | a national point of view." Its treatment squarely all down the Congressional line.

The chief characteristic of Mr. GOODMAN as a campaigner will be his steadfast support of honest money-of the gold standard. Bring on the Democrate.

In the campaign of two years ago Democratio candidates for Congress in the Empire State gave the stolid excuse for not declaring themselves on the money issue, that it was not a Presidential year, and that the party platform was still to be made. The national Democratic platform of 1900 declares for the free coinage of silver, that is, for repudiation. The party candidate for President made the insertion of the coinage plank the single condition of his acceptance at Kansas City. The mask of imperialism cannot be stretched to cover it. This is a Presidential year

### The Democratic Emblem of 1900.

For several campaigns past the Democrate have resented Republican use of the Stars and Stripes as the party emblem. "It is our flag, as it is yours," they have said indignantly. "Your attempt to make it the badge of your partisanship is pretentious and unwarranted."

BRYAN, now, has made for his followers a party emblem from which the flag is specifically excluded. The distinguishing sign of Democracy is to-day not a flag but a flagstaff, from which BRYAN, the friend of AGUINALDO and the enemy of American sovereignty in the territory won from Spain, has hauled the national banner down. The only mark suitable for the bare pole thus stripped of the national colors, is a black "16 to 1."

Meanwhile the Stars and Stripes are kept flying steadily by a Republican Administration and millions of patriotic Americans, regardless of party politics

# The Attacks on the Canadian Liberals.

The opponents of the Laurier Administration are obtaining what they regard as effective ammunition from an ostensibly Liberal source. We refer to the Gleaner, a well-edited newspaper published in the progressive town of Huntingdon, which supported the present Premier four years ago, but now opposes him on the plea that the promises made by him before election have been broken. It may be well to examine the grounds for this accusation, which is likely to play a considerable part in the campaign.

The Gleaner charges that, during the canvass which preceded the last general election. Sir WILFRID LAURIER repeatedly pledged himself to reduce the cost of the Roman Catholic Church and to the political Dominion Government, to give the country revenue tariff and an honest administration of the revenue, and to make no more grants of public lands. As a matter of fact, the present Premier and his col- transform the political situation throughleagues, who declared four years ago that out the Union. Either in 1854 or 1855, it have been built in the rural districts, where the Dominion Government could be carried on with an expenditure of \$38,000,000 or less, have spent over fifty millions a year. Instead of instituting a tariff for revenue, they have continued the old protection tariff, reducing, it is true, idly there, carrying Kentucky and Maryland the duties on certain manufactured articles, but compensating the Canadian manufacturers for the reduction by placing the raw materials, which they use, on the free list. The Gleaner further asserts that, instead of the revenue being honestly expended, FILLMORE, and polled only about one-fifth there has been more extravagance and corruption than was ever before witnessed. Instead, moreover, of preserving intact what is left of the public domain, millions of acres have been conceded to railway men. Again, although no more bonuses were to be offered for the encouragement of particular industries, a combination of fron producers in the Lower Provinces is alleged to have received a bonus that will deplete the revenue.

Another annoying feature of the course pursued by the Gleaner is its recurrence to the tactics adopted by all the Liberal newspapers before the last general election. It persists in depicting in dark colors the lot of the consumer under the Dominion tariff, and enumerates, one by one, the various necessaries of life on which protective tariffs are imposed. It maintains that the criticisms, in which all the organs of the Liberal party formerly joined, have the same force to-day that they had before 1896, being just as much justified by facts now as they were then. After pointing out that the Liberal Government last year increased taxation by upward of \$12,-000,000, the Gleaner asks: "If that money did not come out of the earnings of the productive class, whence did it come?" It opines that, if that twelve and a half million dollars had been left in the pockets of farmers and mechanics, they would have been just that much richer to-day and predicts that the mass of the agriculturists will not condone the violation of its tariff pledges by the present Government. "Those who think," it says, "that, when polling day comes, the Liberals of the agricultural districts will vote for a Government because it calls itself Liberal, although it has gone back on Liberal principles and pledges, are mistaken. The farmers, as a body, will vote consistently

To these attacks the defenders of Sir added \$8,000,000 to the public debt of the competition of production. the Dominion, the addition was indis- As the New Orleans paper from which June, these numbers must be reduced by pensable and was amply warranted by we have quoted says, this negro question the importance of the objects to which | "must be considered wholly from a national it was applied. Then, too, if the Govern- | point of view;" and that, in truth, is the only ment spends more, this is because it has view which all of the Union outside of the more to spend, having secured a larger States of the old Southern Confederacy revenue from the tariff in spite of the many | now takes of it. The hard, the indisputable and large reductions made therein. In fact is that only through the exclusion other words, Mr. FIELDING, the present of the negroes of these States from the and foresight than did his predecessor, election of BRYAN. Except for negro of affairs is most apparent in the artillery. and has fulfilled the Premier's promise disfranchisement by State Constitutions or

with their convictions."

tective purposes, while at the same time securing a larger income. Such land value of the services to be rendered by the of the number which would elect him. lines. As for the charge of extravagance and corruption in the expenditure of the public revenue the Gleaner is challenged to produce specifications and to compare | had the effect of restoring normal political point of view. The prediction, finally, that Canadian farmers will vote against Sir WILFRID LAURIER and his colleagues is treated with derision, first, because to the whole Union. Instead of bringing

from Sir CHARLES TUPPER and his friends. It looks as if the coming election in Can-November in the United States, will turn largely if not mainly on the issue of prosperity. The Canadian, like the American, is well off.

Race Prejudice in American Politics. Recent ebuiltions of race hatred of the negroes on the part of mobs at the North ead the Times-Democrat of New Orleans to remark that "there is no need for any further sectional discussion " of the negro question; "it must be considered wholly from a national point of view."

That is very true. The question of the treatment of the negroes, more especially so far as concerns their political rights, is not a question local to any State, but is of profound and fundamental concern to the whole Union. The African race and color are merely incidental; they do not affect the essence of this question. Race prejudice in the vulgar mind may be unconquerable, but our American experience shows that when it goes to the extreme of gratifying itself in political proscription it becomes too intolerable for its domination to be suffered.

In the old Know Nothing days such prejudice, coupled with religious prejudice, picked out all foreigners, and Roman Catholies more especially, for hostile political discrimination. The present generation can scarcely understand the bitterness and prevalence of this " native American " and anti-Catholic movement of fifty years ago. At one time it seemed to many politi- the list of those in which manufacturing cal observers to be destined to sweep everything before it, and actually it obtained this country still gives employment to more control in large States.

The nativist spirit manifested itself early in our history, but when foreign immigration began to be relatively large in the period between 1830 and 1840 and to was revived here in an acute form. When electing a Mayor of New York by distributing the offices largely among foreignborn citizens it gathered such strength that, in 1844, JAMES HARPER was elected Mayor as a "Native American." The sentiment which produced this political revolution spread to Philadelphia, where also it was successful at the election for Moreover, at Philadelphia it Mayor. flamed out in a riot between natives and Irish citizens, in which lives were lost and two Roman Catholic churches were destroyed. Thereafter came a lull in this quenched. When the Irish famine and unsuccessful European revolutionary movements suddenly and greatly swelled immigration it burst out again violently. The secret Know Nothing order arose, its animating motive being hostility to the activity of the increasing body of naturalized citizens.

Soon the Know Nothing party became a power in politics which threatened to explained by the circumstance that a great carried the State elections in New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The foreign population of the South was small then, as it is now, but native Americanism spread rapand nearly capturing seven other States. The political future seemed for the moment to be with it; but in the Presidential election of 1856 it was successful in carrying only one State, Maryland, for MILLARD of the popular vote. The next year, however, it showed that life remained to it by West. Hundreds of factories in all the carrying Maryland and Rhode Island, and in the Thirty-fifth Congress it had about a score of Representatives and five Senators and in the Thirty-sixth Congress twenty-three Representatives, all from Southern States. That was its last struggle and it passed away entirely as a factor in politics. Mere race and religious prejudice was proved to be incapable of giving continuing vitality to a political party in this free republic. The great body of naturalized and Roman Catholic citizens were sought by the competing parties. They

were too valuable to be thrown away. The result of race and color prejudice against the negroes will be the same, so far as concerns politics. When the Southern States shall be restored to a normal political condition competing parties will again struggle for the ascendancy and each will want all the votes it can get. It will not be content to waste valuable voting material by disfranchisement of millions of citizens. And, at best, race prejudice is unenlightened and short lived as a political force. It cannot survive intelligent discussion. Because you do not like the looks of a man, would not want to marry your daughter to him, and would not invite him to your dinner table, is no reason that you should not be glad to have him vote for you if you are running for office and why you should not seek his vote. This motive for giving the negroes their full Constitutional rights and protecting them in them will be stronger at the South than at the North, for there negro votes are many while here they are few; just as the reason for riotous assaults against the negroes at the North is that they are relatively so few that they are defenceless, while at the South their great numbers provoke animosity and unreasoning prejudice, though the South holds on to their batteries of artillery out of ninety-eight, WILFRID LAURIER reply that, if he has labor as an essential advantage to it in and thirteen battalions of infantry out of

Finance Minister, has evinced more sagacity | franchise is there any possibility of the

Electoral votes on which BRYAN could rely absolutely, or at most very few, whereas grants as have been made to railways are, because of it he can now count with t is contended, more than justified by the assurance on 112 Electoral votes, or half

Negro disfranchisement is the disfranchisement of the political opposition to BRYAN at the South and so far from having ment with that of its predecessor from that | more than ever consolidated in a single party and that party for BRYAN and a policy which a large part of the most intelligent agriculturists, like all the other inhabitants in political freedom for the whites it has of Canada, are well aware that they are subjected them to political slavery. The being, and, secondly, because experience and often illiterate, they are generally cally their votes, if they were allowed to ada, like that which will take place next intelligent and enlightened votes at the South, in estimation of all civilization.

by the South has destroyed fair and safe political equilibrium and brought with it the only menace of a national policy injurious to the whole nation and not less to the South itself than to the rest of the States. In the financial and commercial markets throughout the Union the sole cause of anxiety regarding the result of the election in November comes from the disfranchisement of the Southern negro citizens.

Growth of Our Cities. The census returns for twenty of our largest cities between the Atlantic seaboard and Kansas City show an average gain in population, in the past ten years of 31.88 per cent. In other words, our greatest centres of population and manufacturing are, on the whole, nearly a third larger than they were ten years ago. The figures have now been tabulated so far as to show that just about one-third of our people are living in cities and towns of 8,000 persons or over. Ten years ago, A Southerner on Bryan's Bugaboo. 29 per cent, of the people were living in the cities and towns; so that the urban is growing more rapidly than the rural population.

This is not surprising in view of the fact, still little appreciated, that the United States has passed from the list of nations in which agriculture predominates to persons than manufacturing but, measured by the value of the output, manufactures have become the leading industries. The value of our annual manufactures was estimated in 1897 at \$4,500,000,000. We pour into New York more especially, it passed the United Kingdom between 1880 and 1890 and, according to Mr. MULHALL, the Democrats followed their success in our annual production in the last years of the century has been nearly double that of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is natural therefore that here, as in Germany and other lands whose manufacturing interests have been rapidly expanding, the urban should increase at the expense of the rural population. Many old and prosperous manufacturing towns have, as the census returns indicate, rather more than their proportionate share of small towns too are coming into importance as manufacturing centres. The labor proscriptive spirit, though it was not troubles at Paterson, for example, have led to the distribution of the silk industry among a large number of Pennsylvania towns. In the past few years, the Southern States have spent about \$1,000,000,000 in factories and machinery and they are entering upon a period of great manufacturing activity. The census returns show however, that their cities and towns are growing more slowly, on the whole, than those of the North, a fact that may be partly many manufacturing plants in the South water power is available and cotton, cottonseed or other raw materials, are at the doors of the factories.

Kansas towns show large growth. The State's advance in manufactures is keeping pace with her progress in agriculture. Many small and some large manufacturing industries have been established in towns all over the eastern half of the State and Kansas is now reaching the stage of industrial development attained by the Middle States a generation ago. The same cause is building up the towns throughout the States bordering on the Mississippi are working in foodstuffs, metals and textiles About one-fourth of the value of all the machinery produced in the country is in agricultural machinery and the West makes and uses the larger part of it.

The chief cause, apart from the normal excess of the birth over the death rate. for urban growth in the past two decades, is the development of manufacturing in the towns and cites. A lesser element is the change in direction of immigration which, for a long period, went to the farms but now remains almost entirely in the cities.

# Spreading the Army Very Thin.

The exceeding thinness with which our army will be spread over the United States after Oct. 1 next, unless the present order are modified, is hardly appreciated by the public. It is known vaguely that of the hundred thousand men now in the army some 61,000 are in the Philippines, some thousands in China, Cuba, Porto Rico Hawaii and Alaska; and that the remainder is in the United States, but of what that "remainder" consists few persons have

any real idea. In the Philippines we have twenty-five regiments of so-called volunteers, but by the terms of the act authorizing their en listment they must be mustered out of the service in the United States on or before June 30, 1901. By the same date, the 65,000 men in the regular army must be reduced to 27,000 men. The regular army in the United States consists now of these troops. some of them under orders for service in the Philippines: Two companies of engineers out of five: two companies of the Signal Corps out of five; seven squadrons of cavalry out of thirty in the service, fifty-nine seventy-five. After the last day of next rather more than one-half, or the enlisted strength of each unit named above mus

be reduced by more than one-half. The actual number of posts garrisoned by the army in the United States has not changed very greatly; but the strength of the various garrisons has been reduced until in some cases there are hardly enough men to keep the post in order. This state For the millions of dollars' worth of has yet been taken.

by diminishing the duties levied for pro- | by violence or fraud, there would not be any | artillery equipments-forts, guns, ordnance supplies, completed and in process of manufacture-conservative experts have said that upward of 18,000 men were necessary; not simply to man the guns in war, but to keep them and their emplacements in condition in time of peace. We have about 12,000 men in our artillery regiments as they are, of whom more than one-third are out of the country The 8,000 men in detail the record of the present Govern- division among the whites, they are now still in the country are in fifty-seven posts, of which eleven are garrisoned by single batteries, although the plan of armament calls for several batteries at most of part of them knows would be disastrous | these places. Only eleven posts have garrisons of two or more batteries. In many cases there are sub-posts to single battery posts; in these cases, the already small enjoying an unexampled measure of well- negroes are poor and humble, ignorant garrisons are diminished by the details sent to these places. Thus our artillery, has taught them not to expect any benefits on a low scale of civilization, but practi- never numerous enough to keep the expensive "plant" in good condition, has been cast them at this election, would be the reduced until most of the plant is left uncared for.

The cavalry is garrisoning twenty posts, Of course, then, this negro question is of which fourteen are single-troop posts. for which fourteen are single-troop posts. Fort Myers, near Washington, has a garrison of four troops; and five other posts have each two troops.

There are only thirty-one posts in the entire United States which are garrisoned by infantry; and only eleven of these have more than one company as garrison. Six

of the thirty-one are in Alaska. At the beginning of 1898, the last year when our army was doing strictly home service, there were ninety-three garrisoned posts; there are 117 posts garrisoned not by 25,000 men, but by about 14,000 men.

That garrisons are necessary, not only for the artillery posts to protect the guns and stores, but at infantry and cavalry posts, the outbreak of the Pillager Indians in October, 1898, shows. The garrisons of our army are really only outposts; that is, they are hardly stronger than an outpost to an army should be. But they differ from outposts in this respect: There is a main body back of every outpost, while there is nothing back of our garrisons.

## In another column of THE SUN will be found the greater part of a letter sent to the Atlanta Constitution by Judge John

J. HUNT of Jonesboro, Ga. Judge HUNT applies common sense and facts and logic to the absurd Bryanic theories about the Philippines and exposes what he calls "the bogy hatched from the mare's nest discovered by BRYAN." He shows that is the leading interest. Agriculture in Mr. BRYAN is trying to make a paramount issue out of " the effort of America to restore order in its legally acquired possessions, by suppressing the most groundless insurrection known to history." He shows Mr. BRYAN's ignorance or misrepresentation of the facts and the fatuity of his recommendations.

Judge Hunt's letter is exceptionally interesting not merely from the ability of his argument but because he is one of many Southerners who cannot be misled by Mr. BRYAN into opposing a policy which is not Republican but American, and which patriotism, self-interest and remembrance of the traditional feeling of the South and of the old Democratic party as to expansion commend strongly to Southerners.

The Atlanta Constitution tries to answer Judge Hunt and tries in vain; for its the growth in population. Many more own heart and mind are on the expansionist side.

After five years, a trotting horse has equalled the record of 2:04% made by Azote in 1895, the new animal being The Abbott. A remarkable feature of the performance was that the first half mile was in 1:04 and the last half in the lightning time of 1:00%. As The Abbott's driver, GEERS, knows what he is about always, it musbe that he thought that his horse would not that will carry him finally below Alix's 2:03%.

Mr. BETAN is going to make speeches in Maryland and West Virginia next week, and doubtless he will there insist that imperialism is paramounter than ever. When he goes back to Ne raska, silver will be paramount again. This patent reversible paramountcy is a beautiful invention.

THE SUN felicitates itself upon the fact that the groes will vote against Bryanism and free silver, in would end the Southern States' support of those ings if they were given a chance, but THE SUN ould recollect that the negro is just as ready to vote r Bryanism and free silver. If they were commended him by the Republican leaders, as he now is to vote rainst them. — Richmond Times.

Undoubtedly, the Southern negroes would vote for Mckinley as the Republican candidate simply if they were allowed to vote. But how about the Southern whites? They will vote for BRYAN simply because he is the Democratic candidate and they would be as ready to vote for him if he was for gold and imperialism" as they will now that he is for silver and surrender, provided he had a nominal Democratic nomination. No more than the negroes do they vote with their heads. as intelligent, discriminating and reasoning human beings. At this time, as it happens, the hearts of the negroes are on the right side of national policy, while those of the whites are on the wrong side, as the Richmond Times itself knows. Its support of BRYAN is only as the nominal Democratic candidate, for it makes no secret of its detestation of his silverism and its contempt for his humbug of " imperialism."

The Hon. Tom Johnson has returned to the United States for the purpose of continuing his unceasing warfare against monopoly.

CHAMP CLARK is jubilant -St. Louis Republic. He is the kind of Bryanite that jubilates easily and cackies often. You don't hear the Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN lifting up his voice in prophecy and you don't see him capering in public. CHAMP CLARK is jubilant because he doesn't know any better.

#### SPAIN AND THE GREENWICH ME-RIDIAN.

The Queen Regent of Spain has signed ecree declaring that after Jan. 1 next, time throughout Spain and the Balearic Islands, in all the public offices, public works and courts and in the railroad, telegraph, mail and steamship services, shall be regulated by the time

of the Greenwich Observatory The railroad and telegraph offices in Spair have heretofore used Madrid time and the official time throughout Spain has been determined by the meridian of each locality. The new decree substitutes for these numerous time standards the West European time as Greenwich time is called. This will be a convenience not only to the Spanish nation but also to all persons using West European time and having business relations with Spain that require the ise of the telegraph.

The official time in Portugal is that of the Tapada Royal Observatory which is nearly thirty-seven minutes slower than West Euro pean time. As Spain and Portugal are neighbors and have large business relations, this difference in time will involve considerable neonvenience and is likely to lead to Portugal's adoption of the Greenwich standard.

France and Portugal are now the only coun tries of West Europe that still maintain their own time standards. The growing demand among French scientific men for the adoption of West European time led to the passage of a bill to that effect in the French Chamber, in 1898, but action on the bill in the Senate has, from time to time, been postponed and no vote

### FOR AMERICA.

Bereaved Father's Thrilling Response Bryan's Championship of Aguinalde.

From a letter from Thomas C. Crenshaw of Georgia ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 28.

Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: My beloved son, Capt Frank F. Crenshaw, reached Atlanta on the 23d inst, and having then operated on on the 26th, died this morning from the effects of wounds received in battle in Batangas Province,

Philippine Islands, on June 5 last. We pray for the sake of all who have fallen there in defence of our country's honor that the flag under which they sacrificed their lives may never be pulled down. We shall forever cherish the testimonials of his gallantry of record in your office.

## THOMAS C. CRENSHAW,

From the reply of the Secretary of War

I beg you to believe in my deep sympathy with you for the death of your gallant son from wounds received in action. I remember what a noble young American he seemed when I saw him with his regiment at Camp Meade just before they sailed for the Philippines.

The flag under which he sacrificed his life in defence of his country's rightful sovereignty will remain the emblem and guarantee of peace and fustice throughout that land, and your boy's sacrifice, hard as it is, will not have been in vain.

ELIHU ROOT. Secretary of War.

#### THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The action of our own and the Russian Govrnment throws the responsibility for such further complications as may arise in China on those Governments that refuse or abstain from adhesion to the policy laid down by them. The object aimed at is the restoration of the authority of the Chinese Government, and the opening of negotiations without more loss of time than may be necessary to bring this object about. The policy of strengthening the Chinese Government in order to obtain through it satisfaction for what has occurred is the only alternative to undertaking jointly with the other Powers the control and administration of the whole country, certainly for a long and perhaps for an indefinite period. As our Government has no such purpose in view, the method of dealing with the question proposed in the telegraphic instructions of Aug 29 to the American representatives abroad seems the best adapted to meet the requirements of the situation. The Russian Government appears willing to go further, and to withdraw both its troops and diplomatic representative until the Chinese Government is reestablished at Pekin; but it is difficult to see how under its treaties with China in connection with its railway and other concessions, it could retire from Manchuria where it is at this moment engaged in extensive and important warlike operations It is necessary, however, that the replies of all the Powers should be received before the situation which they will create can be defined. Until then the military forces hold their ground and may even be reenforced.

The report as to the intention of the Admirals o hold Li Hung Chang in duress in the event of his going to Taku is now denied, and he is said to be still at Shanghai, awaiting the result of a proposition of the Japanese Government that Prince Ching and the Viceroys of Nanking and Hankow be associated with him to treat with the representatives of the Powers. In the provinces generally order seems to be fairly well maintained by the Viceroys and Taotais, in spite of rumors to the contrary; and it is now known that most of the reports of massacres were, like those of Pekin, devoid of foundation The worst feature of the military operations has been the relaxation of discipline displayed by some of the contingents in the looting that took place at Tientsin and is reported to be going on in Pekin. The American force is honorably excepted.

## IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Reports from Lord Roberts of yesterday's date show that the result anticipated from the northern movement of the British against the Boer right flank has been obtained. The country nearly up to the northern angle of the railway stand an even rating throughout the mile, at Elands Hock has been evacuated and the or that The Abbott still has a reserve of force | Boer commanders have with their troops and guns, and Presidents Krüger and Steyn, left r the mountain country forming the watershed of the eastern Transvaal. The British soldiers, prisoners of the Boers at Nooitgedacht, have all been released and returned to the British headquarters, the officers with the exception of a few being sent back to Barberton. The retention of the officers and the selection of Barberton as their place of confinement does not indicate an immediate intention of abandoning the struggle. The next few days will no doubt throw some further light on the situation, hough the climatic conditions described by Lord Roberts are not favoring the movement his troops. The British are now entering the most difficult country in the Transvaal, and the Boer artillery is still intact, so that unless the burghers are demoralized there is no reason why, having held out so far, they should suddenly give in, when the conditions of the conflict are more favorable to them han hitherto, With St. Helena and Ceylon in the perspective, should they surrender they are more likely to trek en masse into Portuguese territory if they decide to give up the

The Uitlander question is giving a good deal of trouble in Natal, and the comments of the Natal journals express great disappointment with the action of the High Comissioner at Cape Town and the Colonial Office in London, as well as with the general results of the war, which every one in South Africa expected would not, at longest, last four months. In Rhodesia there is a general revolt against the new labor policy enunciated by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, which, briefly stated, is the bringing in of large numbers of Chinamen under contract o take the place of the costly white and unwillng black labor.

# Sleepers in the Parks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Strolling nto Bryant Park last evening, intending to sit for a while, I looked about for a seat and found to my great surprise that the park had become one vast lodging house

were the vilest looking "bums" this city can harbor. By actual count there lay at full length thirty-two sleeping vagrants on the seats, and many more were deeping in a sitting position. That one of our prettiest little parks should be used

Stretched out upon the benches in every direction

n this way is wrong, and a remedy should be applied by our Park Commissioners and the police. 1485 BROADWAY, Aug. 29. A. B. SMITH.

#### Fear of Another Irish Famine From the Boston Pilot.

The Pilot's Irish news columns give details of the destruction wrought on the crops, alike in the rich and the poor districts of Iteland, by the heavy rainfall of the first half of August. It is feared that over the Irish farmer and agricultural laborer is impending a famine worse than that of 1879-rivalling, perhaps. that landmark of horror, the famine of 1848-49.

This famine will take rank to some extent among the Government-created famines of past times; for as one instance of preventable mischief through the rainfall we may cite the extremely destructive overflow of the River Barrow for want of proper drainage by the authorities.

Coincidentally, the emigration from Ireland is very heavy this year, and according to the statistics of the Registrar General the birth rate and death rate are rapidly approaching each other.

#### Bryan and the Farmers. From the Gaiveston Daily News.

Mr. Bryan, in accepting the nomination of the Populists for the Presidency, says of the farmer: "He nows that the much vaunted prosperity, of which he has never had his share, is on the wane, in spite of the unusual and unnatural stimulation which it has re-ceived within the last three years." Yet Mr. Bryan has been to Texas, Kansas and fother lands of plenty and looked out on the farms and in the farmers' faces

# THE GREAT SHAM ISSUE.

Judge Hunt of Georgia Shows the Idlocy of Bryan's Bugaboo.

From the Atlanta Constitution Since Mr. Bryan has been telling people everywhere that our country paid \$2.50 ahead for Filipinos I have not expected much in the shape of a solid or candid argument from him. Only a few days since, in his own town of Lincoln, he made in a speech a statement which

to repent of as follows:

he had made before, and which he had had time

"The Republican party, which was not willing that a black man should be sold for \$1,000, now claims that a Filipino can be bought for \$2.50. The principle is exactly the same." prohibited. That statement of Mr. Bryan's was based on the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain for the Philippine Islands by the treaty of Paris. He further said: "This nation had no more right, as a nation, to claim ownership of 8,000,000 Filipinos than one man has the right to claim ownership of another man." This argument of his means that sovereignty, or the right to maintain law and order, carries with it ownership of the persons for whom laws are made and enforced. Hence, it follows, all people subject to government are slaves. Mr. Bryan knows that the treaty of Paris was not a party measure, for it was favored by twothirds of the Senate, and he admits he advised

ment of resistance to American effort to restore order and establish law in legally acquired American territory-territory quired by treaty, the ratification of which Mr. Bryan went out of his way to advise. For my part. I do not intend to agree, in the face of all evidence to the contrary, that the American people, or even any respectable political party in America, is capable of making vassals and slaves of the Filipinos, or that the American people or any respectable political party in my ountry are aiders or abettors in any scheme of conquest. I am not apologizing for the Republican party. The Philippine policy is not the policy of the Republican party alone; Mr. Bryan does that party entirely too much honor in giving it so much credit. Yet, on the ge strength of what has been done, and well done, and on what is about to be done, and ought to have been done in the Philippines, Mr. Bryan ases his speech of acceptance, contending that the whole thing means conquest, and that this

ountry is bent on a deliberate scheme tending

evitably toward imperialism.

in dealing with its new dependency is the out-

come of the treaty of Paris. That treaty is the

law of the land, and to enforce law is the duty

of the American people, regardless of party.

Opposition to it now means nothing less than

discredit to American honor and encourage-

Mr. Bryan ignores such men as Senator Morgan, and pays so little respect to the intelligent public as to presume that they will join him in an unceasing tirade against expansion, and that he can denominate as the "paramount" question the effort of America to restore order in its legally acquired possessions, by suppressing the most groundless insurrection known to history. He says the Democratio platform authorizes him to make this the paramount question. Yes, but it must be remembered that since 1896 there has been but one Democratic candidate for President who from the outset has been making speeches assuming that this country was on the high road to imperialism. The masses were indifferent; and did not take this as a serious matter, for they knew that the tendency all over the world, even in monarchies, is more liberty for the people. In our country, where they vote and make our laws and shape our policy, they are not troubled about imperialism. So the whole thing went by default at Kansas City, and imperialism, the bogy hatched from the mare's nest discovered by Bryan was put in the platform and is now gravely held up by him as a thing of terror to frighten the American people as so many credulous children. Any Democrat has a right to protest against this senseless issue being thrust on a great historic party as a paramount issue merely because Mr. Bryan, at the expense of the greatest and most glaring personal inconsistency, wishes it done.

Can it be wilfulness in Mr. Bryan or is it due to defective reasoning in him to ignore all evidence and reason and contend that his country has unworthy purposes to make conquest of islands and vassals of their people? In a nightmare of apprehension he cries out, "I am not willing that this nation shall cast aside the omnipotent weapon of truth to setze upon the weapon of physical warfare!" The way to find out the truth as to whether this country is seizing the weapon of physical warfare in the Philippines is to ascertain what witnesses who have investigated the facts and know them say about it. The most reliable winnesses are the members of the Philippine Commission. That commission was composed of Democrats as well as Republicans, and some of its members were against expansion. They were all men of high character, acting under oath and on honor, and of this war they aid:

"Dep pressing the most groundless insurrection known to history. He says the Democratio

"Peplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engayed was unaveidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left us except ignominious retreat."

This statement is their verdict, and goes into history as the truth, and ought not to be ignored by Mr. Bryan, who discourses so loudly about the "omninotent weapon of truth." A man having the ear of the people as Mr. Bryan has should respect what Washington Irving said: "Knowledge is power, and truth is knowledge: wheever, therefore, knowingly propagates a prejudice wilfully saps the foundation of his country's strength."

JONESBORO, Ga, Aug. 27. JOHN J. HUNT.

# THE FIRST SHIRT WAIST.

## Thomas Nast Says It Was the Volunteer Fire-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Garibaldi, to

whom the Dry Goods Economist attributes the shirt waist, got his idea of the (red) shirt "waist" from our New York Volunteer Fire Department, as it was serviceable and picturesque. He told me so himself. I was used as part of a uniform and was a neglige shirt the rest of the attire being entirely harmonious, slouch hat, belt or sash, and handkerchief around the necl as protection from the sun. And that was not stuffed into a giraffe-like, stiff starched and glazed double



enders and no waistcoat were worn. Nor did thos soldiers carry heavy coats on their arms nor hats in their hands. They looked dressed, though, and one did not feel any anxiety in their presence as to which garment would come off next. Look at the two TH. NAST, one of the Garibaldians of 1860.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Refer ring to a communication signed by Mr. M. Handell in your issue of current date. I will say that I have lived in New Jersey for twenty-five years, and during all this time I do not remember a single year that I did not see eagles here. During most of these years the birds came here from the West; I do not believe that they bred here more than two or three years Three years ago a pair of them came early in the season and had a nest near the Clinton reservoir of the East Jersey Water Company, near Newfoundland in Passade county, for in additin to the two parent birds there were three young ones. So far this year I have seen only two of the birds.

Mr. Handvill is certainly mistaken when he says that the birds probably took his chickens. I have never heard of the eagles robbing chicken yards, for here the birds probably took his chickens. I have never heard of the eagles robbing chicken yards, for here the birds live principality on fish and occasionally on water fowl. At times they rob kingfishers of their prey, frequently eating bird and fish both, but they certainly do not invade barn yards.

I am sorry to see that Mr. handvill belongs to the army of mortals whose principal mission in life seems to be extermination. especially of fauns, which, on account of the advance of civilization, are rapidly becoming extinct. I cannot account for a disposition which deems it herole to kill the last of a species. I have had dozens of opportunities to kill eagles, but never availed myself of any of them. The eagle is a comparatively harmiess bird, and I know of few sights more majesuic thain their soaring. As far as I am concerned they are welcome to all the fish they want, and if their existence and remaining with us really depended upon a few chickens, I am willing to supply the chickens. I enjoy seeing the birds; if I had ever shot one I should never teil of it.

PATERSON, Aug. 30. CHARLES A. SHRINER. Three years ago a pair of them came early in the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The at tention of the proper authorities should be directed to the exploits of M. Handvill in killing kingfishers and the exploits of M. Handyin in historial states of which he boasts in yesterday's SUN. It is eagles, of which cruel and wanton pothunters as he to punish such cruel and wanton pothunters as he to punish such cruel and was that the laws are made. RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 30.

### THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Adjutant-General Corbin Shows Its Good Ef. fect on the Health and Morale of the Mer WASHINGTON, Aug. 31-The following letter

explains itself: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT -GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 196

Hon. William J. Sewall. Military Committee, United

States Senate: DEAR SENATOR: Replying to your several nquirles concerning the Post Exchange or "Army Canteen," I have the honor to inform

First-That the sale of all spirituous liquors by the cateen is, and has always been, absolutan

Second-Only beer and light wines are sold to either officers or men, and these only when the commanding officer "is satisfied that giving to the troops the opportunity of obtaining such beverage within the post limits will preven them from resorting for strong intoxicants to places without such limits, and tends to pro-

mote temperance and discipline among them. Third-The "canteen" was established, and has been maintained, in the interests of temperance and betterment of discipline, with nost satisfactory results. This is shown fewer trials by courts-martial, in the decreased number of desertions and in the improved health of the men its ratification. The policy of this Government

Fourth-The exchange is a cooperative store where supplies are sold at cost, or as nearly so as possible, for the benefit of officers and men of the army. The canteen is a department of the exchange constituting an enlisted men's club. Rooms in or near the soldiers' quarters are set apart for this special purpose, furnished with reading matter, billiard tables and other games, but where every form of gambling is absolutely forbidden. It is where the men write their letters home and read the newspapers and magazines. The Government has no financial interest whatever in either the exchange or canteen, the funds being supplied by the soldiers themselves. Almost every company commander has reported in favor of the exchange and canteen as an effective temperance measure. One thousand and nineteen commissioned officers have made special reports to this effect. It may be proper for me to add that in the beginning I opposed the canteen, but was brought to its support by the overwhelming evidence of its beneficent result upon the morale, health and contentment of the service. their letters home and read the newspapers

the service.

As set forth in the report of Assistant Sursen Munson, U. S. A., who under instructions of the War Department made a careful investigation into the effect of the canteen upon the health of enlisted men, the result more than met the expectations of those most interested in the promotion of temperance in the military service. He further finds that the percentage of description has been continually reduced. 10 per cent to 11 per cent annual its establishment these have derrifollows: First year to 7.7, the next to 3.6, the next to 3.4, and finally to 2.9. Further the number of trials and convictions for drunk enness and offences originating therefron for the six years preceding the canteen wa decreased during the 372.6. These decreased during the following six years of its establishment to 180.6. Further that for the seven years preceding the establishment of the canteen the average number of men who deposited their savings with the Government was 7.273. For the seven years following its introduction the average had increased to 8,882.

Government was 7.273. For the seven years following its introduction the average had increased to 8.382.

It has been stated in the public press that "the receipts of the Exchange are nearly all for drink." To meet this statement I have to in form you that the official reports of the Department show that the receipts from sales of beer and light wines are and have been less than one-third of gross receipts, being in 1898 five-seventeenths, and in 1899 six-seventeenths. Taking the amount of gross receipts on account of sale of beer and dividing it by the total number of officers and men shows that each officer and enlisted man for the year 1838 expended on account of beer only 20 cents a month, equivalent to four glasses of beer per month, or less than one glass a week aplece for each officer and man reached an average of 58 cents per month, or but 1.9 cents a day. These facts make it clear that in comparison with all other citizens the army of to-day is the most assterndous body in our own country. There is no community of which we have any report or knowledge that will show so small a consumption of drink per capita. This average should, in fact, appear much lower, for the reason that citizen employees, of which we have taken no account. The number of clerks, mechanics and teamsters employed with an army in the field is, as you know, very large. This number, however, is not obtainable, but you will saree would very materially reduce the average of 20 and 58 cents know, very large. This number, however, into obtainable, but you will agree would very materially reduce the average of 20 and 58 centers.

a month.

If there is any further information that you desire from the records on this subject, the Department will be only too glad to furnish it. You must admit that the anxiety of temperance people outside the service about the nd some of its members were against expansion. They were all men of high character, acting under oath and on honor, and of this war is, the one in which we have the members were against expansion. They were all men of high character, acting under oath and on honor, and of this war is unwarranted. As compared with the compared with the weak war is, the one in which we knew it them—or with any community at the present time anywhere in civil life, the be present time anywhere in civil life, the

army is a model temperance society—a pra-tical one; one where reasonable abstinence the rule, and where excesses are the excer-tions; a society whose precepts no less that its example could be followed by all people; safety and sobriety. With great respect, sinsafety and source.
cerely yours,
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General. With great respect, sin-

# Did Mr. Schurs Say This?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been reading much of late of Carl Schurz's utterances in regard to the sacredness of the Declaration Independence. Constitution of the United States and the consent of the governed.

I have a recollection that in a speech given, I think, in Hartford, Conn., somewhere around 1858-1861, in speaking of the Declaration of Independence, he said 'It is a Yankee trick, a 'wooden nutmeg.' From this I should judge he certainly has changed

his opinion of its value very much from his late GEORGE MCCALL PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.

# Beadle's Dime Novels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In several of your issues the late Mr. E. F. Beadle originator of "Beadle's Dime Novels," has been to ceiving most favorable and justly deserved comme datton. I am his daughter and remember as a child his earnest and honest efforts in behalf of introducing reading and useful matter at a price within reach o all: he never published one of his Dime Novels that ould not be read in any household, which was his

You know the great trouble was in confounding these original works with ten-cent novels, with which he had nothing to do. SOPHIA BEADLE RAYMOND

PARIS, Aug. 20.

# Why Wheat Growers Are for McKinley.

From the Washington Post "Western wheat growers are for McKinley this year," said Mr. Hiram R. Blake of Minnesota, who was at the Metropolitan last night. "Four years ago Bryan promised dollar wheat but he proposed bring it about by scaling down the purchasing val of the dollar. The Republican plan is to bring up price by finding a market for the surplus product leaving the dollar the farmer gets as good as any dollar in the world. Therefore the wheat growers at in favor of expansion. With the Democrats prom ing an increased price for wheat by a debasement the currency, and the Republicans assuring the same thing through a legitimate extension of trade it should not be hard to tell how the intelligent Western

### farmer will vote." Small Profit in Passenger Trains

From the Raftway World. "Taking the United States as a whole, only a little wer one-fifth of the total earnings of railway da rived from the passenger traffic. A large proportion American rallway lines are conducting the ger traffic at a loss, while others are merely parin expenses and deriving no profit proportionate t the investment and the volume of business done. This is certainly not a satisfactory showing, and ought not to be accepted as a permanent state affairs."

Monkeying With the Octopus. From the Detroit Journal Hostile legislation drove the octopus out of the of-

Muen reduced in circumstances, the octobus came a waiter in a beanery. Being able to carry dozen plates on each arm it threw seventers (17 waiters with families out of employment. Thus the last state of society was worse than t'

It is evident that the trust problem is not easy Preferred to keep Going.

# From the Philadelphia Press.

"Miss Porcpacque," said the seashors gallant at the hop, "will you be my partner for the next set?"
"Oh, my!" she exclaimed, "don't you danned I'd rather do that than set."